

at the same time we shall always give great respect and consideration to his opinion, on the propriety of exercising jurisdiction in this particular class of cases.

The Court here declare that it is with reluctance that they entertain jurisdiction in cases between foreigners, but they regard it as an imperative duty, when they come clearly within the principles of the maritime law, or treaty stipula-

It appeared in evidence that Mr. Stanley was duly authorized by the libellants to effect a settlement of their voyage with the ship "Benjamin Rush," and in pursuance of said power he called on Wilcox, the agent and part owner of said ship, who resides and is doing business here, on the 15th of November, and inquired when he would be ready to settle with the crew, as the parties whom he represented were anxious to know. After some conversation be said: "When I pay off the men they will have to go up to the Consulate' On the 19th he called again and demanded a settlement, and the discharge of the parties he represented. The agent replied: "When you want a settlement you will have to go to the Consulate.

It appears that Mr. Stanley called at the Consulate and stated to the Consul that the three first officers of the Benjamin Rush." who are the libellants, wanted their discharge, and after some conversation the Consul sent for Mr. Wilcox to come to the Consulate, and when he arrived the Consul said "Warren must be settled with," and Wilcox replied "that he had never refused to settle with him." to which Mr. Stanley replied that he refused to settle with him as his agent. Wilcox then said he would settle for 1,600 bbls., as he had with another of the crew. Mr. Stanley objected t this, and proposed to wait till the oil was gauged and the e weighed. On the 23d he understood that oil and bone was ascertained, and he called again at the Consulate, and the Consul told him that they were going to pay off on Monday. On Monday the parties met at the Consulate, and settled the account of Warren. There were some ques-tions of difference which the Consul settled, and they (Stanley and Wilcox) finally agreed on a settlement at \$419 49.
Mr. Stanley says that Mr. Wilcox handed a bag, which he said contained \$2,000, to the Consul's Clerk, and requested him to pay him the amount out of it, and he offered to do so, less 24 per cent. commissions. Mr. Stanley objected to this charge, and said to Mr. Wilcox, the Clerk had not paid him the amount agreed upon, to which he replied that he did not know anything about it; and after some discussion with the Consul in relation to the propriety of this charge, Stanley left

It appears by the testimony of the Consul, that Mr. Stanley was the first to ask his assistance in the case of Warren. This was designating the place of settlement on his part, and he never objected to the Consulate as a proper place of settlement when it was insisted upon by Mr. Wilcox; therefore, it may well he considered as fixed by mutual accord. It was a proper place, generally resorted to for settlement; it was where the ship's papers were, and where each party could appeal to the Consul to settle any matters of difference which might arise As to the amount due Warren, it was agreed upon after an examination of the accounts by Stanloy and Wilcox, but a disagreement arose between the Consul and Mr. Stanley in relation to the commission, and he retired without taking the money proffered for the payment of Warren, and without making any further effort to effect a settlement for Edwards

and Beckwith.

Mr Stanley testifies that Wilcox handed a bag containing money to the Consul's Clerk, stating that it was about \$2,000, and requested him to pay him from it. Mr. Stillman testifies that this deposit was made for the disbursement of the crew of the "Benjamin Rush." When parties agree to make a settlement at the Consulate, and the master or agent of the ship deposits the money for the payment of whatever amounts may be due, and presents a true account of the catchings, he has complied with his duty. If he has any ac counts against the seamen, he will of course present them. The Shipping Articles contain the terms of the contract, and, from this data, the amount due is easily ascertained. We do not see what more remained for the agent of the ship to do. If there were obstacles interposed by the Consul to prevent Mr. Stanley from attending to the settlement, Wilcox was not responsible for it. The question simply is: Has Wilcox done his duty? After the parties met at the Consulate, we are of opinion that he has, but his mode of doing it has well nigh deprived him of this defense; and when Mr. Stanley found that it did not accord with the views of the Consul to have him make the settlement there for Beckwith and Edwards, it was incumbent on Mr. Stanley to have so stated to Mr. Wilcox to that effect, and proposed some other place of settle-

It does not appear that he took this course, but his principals on the following day filed this libel against the ship. Although there may have been occasions in Mr. Stanley's efforts for a settlement, when he could have taken the position that Mr. Wilcox had refused his demand, yet after he had called on the Consul for aid in effecting a settlement for these libel-lants, and he had sent for Wilcox to come to the office and settle Warren's voyage, and in accordance with that request he had come, and being at the place each had selected, they had examined the accounts, and agreed upon the amount due Warren, and in pursuance thereof, he had deposited with the Clerk \$2,000, not only to pay Warren but the rest of the crew, was it not incumbent on Stanley, if he was prevented from making a settlement there for Beckwith and Edwards, to ormed Mr. Wilcox to that effect, and demand a settlement and payment at some other suitable place! But this was not done, which, under all these circumstances, the Court regard as a legal necessity, antecedent to a suit. We do not regard it necessary to advert to any other points made in the case by the respondents

We are of opinion that the judgment of the Court below, so

far as it relates to the question of jurisdiction, should be confirmed; but so far as it sustains the claim of the libellants.

(Beckwith and Edwards) it should be reversed and the bill

ROBERTSON, Justice, said :- In all that part of the judgment of the Court, as now announced by the Chief Justice, which relates to the important subject of jurisdiction, I fully concur. But from so much of the judgment as dismisses the libel in this case against the libellant's Beckwith and Edwards, as well as the libellant Warren, I respectfully dissent. Under the circumstances, I think the libellants had good right to file their libel, and were well in Court. A sufficient demand, on the part of the libellants, is proven to my satisfaction, and no plea of tender is set up by the defence in the case of Bcckwith and Edwards, as in that of Warren; nor is there suf ficient evidence upon the record, in my opinion, to have sup-ported such a plea. The claim of the libellants is admitted to be an honest one, for wages futhfully earned, and which were justly due when the libel was filed. I think, therefore, the libellants. Beckwith and Edwards, are entitled to a decree

opinion of the majority of the Court. Mr. MONTGOMERY for complainants.

THE POLYNESIAN

in their favor; but I how with deference to the contrary

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862

We promised last week to look over some of the facts by which the Advertiser attempts to prove that "the present Minister of Finance is not qualified for the position he holds." The writers for that journal disclaim any "personal prejudices against the gentleman who now holds the portfolio of the Treasury Department." Very good-could we only believe it. With personal prejudices there is no contending; and had those writers contented themselves with showing that, right or wrong, personal prejudices did run so high against the Minister of Finance, as to warp the judgment and impair the confidence of the community, we could have subscribed to the assertion to some extent, and joined them in representing to His Majesty the King that, although the Ministers are his servants, primarily, and removable at his pleasure, yet, inasmuch as in constitutional countries they are responsible to the law of public opinion as well as the law of the land, and by that very responsibility constitute and secure the inviolability and sacredness of his own person, therefore constitutional monarchs are bound in return to make use only of such servants who, while acceptable to themselves, shall not have incurred personal objections or prejudices, whether such prejudices be only temporary or permanent. But the Advertiser's political coterie disclaims "personal prejudices," and advocates the Minister of Finance's removal on facts and data which are either contrary to truth or referable to another period and to other men. Those writers say: " He found the Treasury in 1858 in funds and in a

prosperous condition; we see it now empty and embarrased; he found it free of debt; we see it now burdened with a heavy load : he found our revenue from imposts large and increasing; we see it now an-nually decreasing and so reduced, that it is a serious question whether the whole revenue system and custom-houses cannot be dispensed with; he found our foreign commerce flourishing; we see it dwindled to a moity of what it was : he found us engaged in public works throughout the group; we now see all public improvements suspended, with no prospect of immediate renewal. In short, we are reduced to national beggary and want. Such is a true picture of the past and present. A change becomes an imperious necessity, therefore, which the public voice will sustain with one acclamation."

The italies are our own.

But what does history and the records of the country say? When a journalist attempts to cover his personal dislike of the man under so incorrect accusations against the Minister, his motives become justly suspected, and the object in view. being transparent to all, is defeated by the very means employed to secure it.

Let us now hold the light of history to these charges, and see how they shrink at the touch of truth. It is said that " he found the Treasury in funds in 1858, and in a prosperous condition; we now see it empty and embarrassed." Alas for truth !-decency in accusation from those quarters we do not expect. All the funds which Mr. Gregg

found in the Treasury on the 31st of March, 1858. amounted to the gross sum of \$349 24, (Three hundred and forty-nine Dollars and twenty-four Cents!) but he found also a public debt of \$50,000, and he found himself also bound to carry out an item of public improvement which he had had no hand in devising, and to carry on which the Legislature of 1855 had ordered the Minister of Finance to borrow money. If the Treasury is now "burdened and embarrassed" it is in virtue of a policy which his predecessors in the Government had initiated, and of which he

now is made the scape-goat. But if the Treasury is burdened and temporarily embarrassed, why do not these severe critics and candid historians give the Government some credit and make some set-off to that embarrassment with that splendid piece of improved property which the Government reclaimed from the water and devoted to the accommodation and facilities of commerce? Oh, no! There is a fairness in every dealing which makes life pleasant and business light, but the promptings of that fair spirit never move the breasts of the Minister's opponents, or else they choke them down with desperate resolution.

It is said that he found our revenue from foreign imposts large and increasing in 1858, and that now it is annually decreasing. What says the re-

Foreign imposts from January 1st, 1856, to March 31, 1858, two years and three months, \$281,201 23 Foreign imposts from 1st April, 1858, to do. 1860, ... 213,209 08 " 1860, " 1861,... 87,727 78 " 9 months ending Dec. 31,................ 78 919 96

This makes a yearly average revenue for the two years preceding Mr. Gregg's administration of \$102,756 about, and a yearly average revenue under his administration of \$101,296-a diminution of \$1,460 a year! And that, not taking into consideration that during the four years preceding Mr. Gregg \$217,658 73 worth of goods were imported free of duty, while during the four years under Mr. Gregg not less than \$372,279 worth of goods were imported duty free. Is it not clear then that commerce and industry have been benefitted more than the small amount winch the Revenue has received less?

But if these veracious writers of history blame the Minister for the small decrease in the revenue from foreign imposts, why do they not give him credit also for the large increase in the internal taxes and their better collection, averaging instead of \$32,500 a year, during his predecessor's time, about \$66,000 a year, during his own incumbency?

It is said that "he found our foreign commerce flourishing," and that now it is "dwindled to a moiety of what it was." Let us see how much damage is done, and how the Minister is to blame

Let us take the four years preceding and succeeding Mr. Gregg's advent to the Ministry. We find then, that while the average number of merchantmen is insignificantly less during the latter period, their average tonnage is considerably greater. We find that the exportation of domestic produce as cargoes has more than doubled during the latter period. We find that while the average importation of duty paying goods has diminished about \$240,163 per year, the average annual importation of free goods has increased by \$38,655. But no man will contradict that the diminution of the importation of duty paying goods is in the greatest measure owing to the reduced whaling fleet, and we have not yet heard anybody but the Advertiser and its clique accuse the Hawaiian Government of the decline of the North Pacific whalefishery. The following comparative table will explain what we have above said:

	No. Mcht at Honoi	Tons.	Export dom. prd. as cargo.	Imports, duty paying.	imports free.
1854 1855 1856 1857	142 107	49,635 48,870 40,587 93,987	242,7 6 79	\$1,953,999 11 1,188,325 97 952,8.7 99 891,315 11	
Av'ge p.yr	112%	38,845	\$181,377 26	\$1,071,459 19	\$54,429 85
1858 1859 1860 1861	121 102	40,889 54,961 38,447 45,868	\$306,716 11 436,775 21 349,92 54 410,869 22	1,201,406 2 866,322 96	135,721 43

Av'gep.yr 107 44,866 8378,571 77 \$831, 96,19 893,069 73

The writers for the Advertiser know well that the change in the Hawaiian tariff originated in the policy and influence of Judge Lee, whom they idolize, and that its first conception was differential duty, running up as high as 30 per cent. on some articles; and they are not ignorant of the well-known fact that it is owing to the present Minister of Finance, acting in accord with the principal business men of this place, that the 10 per cent ad valorem plan was adopted in place of an intricate and would-have-been onerous differential duty. If there are "no personal prejudices" against the Minister, why not give him credit where credit is due; why not tell the whole truth while these writers are bearing witness against him?

It is said that "he found us engaged in public works throughout the group; and we now see all our public mprovements suspended," &c. It is perfectly correct that he found the country engaged upon public works, the chief one of which was bequeathed by his predecessors in the Administration, urged upon him by the public clamor, and sanctioned by the Legislature, who nstead of providing money from the surplus revenue of the country, had ordered it to be done with borrowed capital, and on the credit of the Government There are discretionary limits, however, in all such enterprises, which no prudent man will overstep, and the only question that can attach to the Minister is. whether he should not have taken the responsibility of suspending the works long ago, even at the risk of incurring public odium for not doing what he is now blamed for having done, always supposing that the control of this matter had been within his Department. or that his voice had been omnipotent in the Council.

Why do not these writers come out and say openly and fairly that they have personal prejudices against the Minister; that those prejudices were entertained before his appointment; that they led them to scheme and intrigue, at home and abroad, how to traverse that appointment before it was made, to misrepresent his acts and distort his motives since it was made?

While we have not the most distant idea that, or when, His Majesty will change his Ministers, we can fully conceive the propriety on their part, if defeated in the Legislature, of sparing him the disagreeable neces sity of removing them, by tendering their resignations That is the constitutional ordeal which they must abide by ; that is the " public voice" in constitutional countries where the people do not choose to express their opinion through public petitions. We have never, un der any constitutional regime, heard of a ministry being changed because of an abusive article in a newspa per, especially when it misrepresents both the facts in the case and the motives of its abuse. But whenever a journal, in a fair and candid manner, points out the political shortcomings of a Minister, and how his measures work to the injury of the country and discredit of its Sovereign, " we believe that our King, who is ever seeking to advance the welfare of his people," will not be slow to avail himself of the information thus respect-

Try again, gentlemen of the Advertiser; get up some better plea than distorted facts, and show yourselves capable of more delicacy than to compromise respectable names by your nomination to an office not yet vacant. We know you to be unscrupulous politicians, but we would fain believe you to be gentlemen for all that. Try again then; do no violence to your own consciences, nor try to pull the wool over the eyes of the public ; point out the measures for which the Minister of Finance is properly responsible and which have tended to injure the country and paralyze its industry; leave declamation and rant to school boys or very young newspaper writers, who are apt to mistake noise for vigor and think a bold charge better than a labored

From Guanodem.

We have before noticed that merchants and speculators in New Zealand and Australia were actively pushing their searches after guano islands over the Pacific Equatorial Belt. In the Southern Cross (N. Z.) of October 16th, we read :

"The fine clipper schooner Coral Queen, Captain Hardcastle, arrived here on Wednesday morning last, anch ring inside the North Head at 3 A. M. On Saturday, July 20, at midnight, sighted a large ship, supposed to be a whaler, standing to the eastward. Left Raratonga on the 7th August, after taking in supplies, and sixteen of the natives to assist in gathering the guano from the island for which she was bound. On Saturday, August 16th, made the island, which Captain Hardcastle named after his beautiful craft, the. "Coral Queen Island." It is not laid down in any chart, but its position is 5.57 south latitude, and 156.1 west longitude. The "Coral Queen Island" is about forty miles south of Starback's Island, as noted in the charts. After remaining on the island and gathering about fifty tons of the guano, Captain Hardcastle sailed thence on the 17th September, making the run home in twenty-two days. The winds were easterly up to within 500 miles of the land, when they became light and variable. Latterly porth-easters carried the vessel into harbor. On the 23d September, on the homeward track, the island known as Beveridge Shoal was sighted; and on the 2d October, Sunday Island. The weather was very fine at the "Coral Queen Island." This guano island is about five miles long, and a mile and a half broad. The only sign of vegetation on it is a spare dwarf scrub. The deposits are extensive, and from the large quantity of phosphate of lime the guano contains, it is assumed to be of a better quality than the guano which the Americans procure from New Nantucket, or Baker Island, and McKean's and Phœnix Islands, in the North Pacific. The samples of this guano we have seen show, in some cases, the presence of ammonia to a limited extent; but the finest, and most suited to the soils of this province, are those which contain between 70 and 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime. This guano will be brought to the hammer by Messrs. Cochrane Bros. to-morrow, (Saturday) and we trust that some practical agriculturist will test the efficacy of this guano as a top-dressing. We require some cheap fertiliser, and if this guano be found to suit the requirements of our poor soils, there is no question of it being obtained in sufficient quantity and at low rates. The wreck of the American whaling ship Hero, lost twenty-five years ago, is atill strewn upon the bank of the island. The hull has fallen

little, if any, timber is lost." We learn from the agents of the Phœnix Guano Company, in Honolulu, that the island above referred to is not a new island "not laid down in any chart," but is identically the same as Starbuck's Island, Starve Island or Hero Island, under all which names it is known, and is comprised within the charter or protectorate grant given by the United States Government to said Company. The island was visited by the Company's agent last fall, and its identity is proven here by reference to the wreck of the whaleship Hero, which was found by the Company when they first took pos session of it. The Company have not yet taken any guano from this island themselves, having found to heavy a surf running whenever they visited it.

The New Zealand entrepreneurs may have committee a trespass unwittingly, although a United States flag and other emblems of previous possession must have been seen by them; but it is to be hoped that they will not again help themselves to this island's guano without first calling upon the agent.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING," ETC .- Old proverb .- From the San Francisco Bulletin of the 7th

"NATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .-Recent correspondence of the Bulletin from Honolulo says: 'A spirited movement among the natives in ano her direction is worthy of note. This is the recent establishment of two weekly newspapers of good size in the Hawaiian language. One is the Hoku o ka Pakipika, or Star of the Pacific; the other the Nupepa Kuokoa, or Independent Press. The former was first in the field and got many subscribers; but the latter is the one likely to run its competitor off the track. There is hardly room for two, unless the weaker receives extraneous aid. It is understood that the R. C. Bishop Maigret opens his purse for the Hoku, whose editor is a Catholic, and whose principal supporters belong to the loose, anti-missionary class of natives. Hence the missionary influence, which is dominant with the native majority, is thrown in favor of the Kuokoa, which is issued by Mr. Whitney, the active publisher of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

We know not who the Bulletin's Honolulu correspondent may be, but certainly he has a most irreverent regard for truth. "The R. C. Bishop Maigret" does not "open his purse for the Hoku, whose editor is no a Catholic, and whose principal supporters" do not " belong to the loose, anti-missionary class of natives." We never doubted that the "Missionary influence i thrown in favor of the Kuokoa," and the correspondent's testimony to that fact may be of use hereafter. but it remains yet to be seen if that influence, in its political bearing, is still "dominant with the native ma-

Our contemporary informs the public that it has reduced its advertising rates about one third of what they were before the 1st of January, and that they are now "far below what they ought to be." We hardly know whether to congratulate that journal on its pros perity that can afford to sell its wares at prices " far below what they ought to be," or condole with it in its desperate situation that, lacking the custom which naturally flows from social and political sympathy, as well as commercial appreciation, is obliged to resort to the dangerous and two-edged means of cutting under and running down fair prices " far below what they ought to be." Seeing that there are two of us journals in Honolulu, to share the advertising patronage, our neighbor's reduction of the rates is rather a blow at us than a merit with the public. We shall know how to parry the one, the public to appreciate the other. "Softly go, speeds well," is an Eastern proverb.

A writer in the Hoku o ka Pakipika that the Legislature be convened in the month of February next, so that the Government may not have to pay the salaries which are expected to be cut off or curtailed by legislative concurrence, any longer than is absolutely necessary. There is considerable sense in that proposition. "A penny saved is twopene earned," sayeth Poor Richard; and we hope the Legislature, whenever it does meet, will change back the fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year. We fail to appreciate the reasoning why lit was altered.

ERRATA.-Among the yearly statistics of the Port of Honolulu, published in our number of the 4th inst., occurs a missprint of barrels instead of pounds, in the item of potatoes exported.

The Elections.

So far as returns have been received from the different election districts, for representatives to the next Legislature, we notice the following results:

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Molokai and	T,	ab	ai.	5	HA.	w	A.I	H.	Hi	tel	ico	ck,	J.	Ala	pai

Mr. Widemann (The other districts not yet heard from.)

DIED.

At her residence at Kuachelani, Beretania Street, Honolulu, on Sanday morning, the 12th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. JANE LAHILAHI KAEO, widow of the late Hon. Joshua Kaeo, aged 49 years.

Mrs. Kaco was the youngest daughter of His Excellency John Young, Sen., the Minister, Adviser and friend of Kamehameha I., and of Kacwanseha, descended from one of the most ancient Chief families in Hawaii, consequently she was own Aunt to Her Majesty Queen Emma. Mrs. Kaeo suffered for over eight years from a stroke of paralysis, yet bore her lot with exemplary fortitude and a contented, cheerful temper. Her remains were deposited in the Royal Cemetery on

[Translated from the " Hoku o ka Pakepika."]

Au Astonishing Horse. On the 16th of December, at Kancohe, on the upper side of Luloku, a native died by the name of Kupuni, and his body was buried on the inside of the house. He was buried on the 18th, and on the 19th his horse came in from the plains to the house where he was interred, and circled the house until he found the entrance. Two women were sitting in the house plaiting mats, when the horse peeped in and entered. They drove him away, and he went around to another entrance, a very small cae, and endeavored to get in; there the women tried to drive him away, but he would not go, and finally got inside. The women ran out and called to a man-" The horse is digging where his master is buried !" The horse continued digging until he reached the cross-pieces in the grave, and the covering of mats was completely torn to pieces. A man by the name of Keoho arrived at this time, made the horse fast with a rope, took him outside and let him loose in the field

This same day these two women went elsewhere to sleep, and fastened securely the two doors with cords and sticks. That very night the horse returned, broke open the house, digged into the grave as he had done before, then went out to a stream near by, and there this grave-opening horse died. His body (the horse's) was eaten. This has the appearance of being some-M. J. KAPIHENUI. Kailua, Koolaupoko, January 2, 1862.

Concert.

Mme Biscaccianti gave a farewell concert last evening at the Hawaiian Theatre, before a well filled, select and brilliant dress circle. Mme. B. fully sustained the high character as a cantatrice which Europe and America have so deservedly awarded her, and was repeatedly and rapturously encored. The cavatina from ' Linda di Chamounix,' by Donizetti, was sung with all the charm and vivacity of which Mme. B. is so eminently capable; and her "Kathleen Mavorneen" was admirable for its sweetness and expression. The piano performances by Mr. Evans were executed with masterly precision and feeling.

New Times.

With the New Year we notice also new combinations of business men and enterprises. First-There is 'Aldrich, Walker & Co."-than whom no house in Honolulu stands higher in every qualification of a successful merchant. Their long experience in the island trade and the commission business cannot fail to secure for them a fair share of custom. Next-There is S. H. Dowsett, who has started as a lumber merchant, and taken the yard on the corner of Queen and Fort streets. Mr. D. is too intimately known to all who live in Honolula not to obtain that patronage which he deserves and we sincerely wish him.

From the London Observer of 20th October last, we clip the following :

"THE BISHOPHIC OF HONOLULU.-The Archbishop of Canterbury having consented to consecrate a Bishop for the superintendence of a Church of England mission in the dominions of the King of the Sandwich Islands, the council of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports have granted a sum of £300 per annum towards the object, to be applied to the maintenance of three clergymen, who will be required to minister specially to the British subjects in the Islands, and to British sailors frequenting the

We learn from private sources that the Bishop and his family will take passage for the Islands around Cape Horn, and may be expected during next spring. Rice Harvest.

The first rice harvest, on a large scale, commenced last week on the fields planted by Dr. Ford at Moanalua. It is of excellent quality and the yield is enormous. As the fields were sown successively, the harvesting will be protracted proportionally. We understand that the new rice mill, attached to the steam flour mill in Honolulu, will be ready to receive the new rice in two or three weeks.

New Zealand.

The meager information contained in our intelligence from that quarter, by the Early Bird, does not enable us to speak positively about the new gold fields, except what inference may be drawn from the number of vess-Is advertised in Sydney as on the berth for the Gold Fields of Duneddi, via Otago, N. Z.

Wrong. as Usual,

The "Advertiser" says in its last week's issue, (referring to the long passage of the "Speedwell") about five years ago, the bark "Frances Palmer," under command of Capt. Paty, made a similar passage of 29 days, &c. Capt. Paty was not master of the "Frances Palmer" at that time.

Acknowledgments.

Ours are due and gratefully tendered to Messrs. C. W. Brooks & Co., McRuer & Merrill, J. W. Sulliva: of San Francisco; A. J. Cartwright, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and E. Ragsdale, Purser of the Packet bark Speedwell, for late files of foreign journals.

We call the attention of our readers to the contents of the "Custom-House Statistics" for 1861, prepared by the Collector-General, and published in today's paper. They contain food for cogitation and a hopeful perspective.

We understand that Mr. G. T. Evans, the pianist, will remain in Honolulu to give lessons on the pione if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

On the fourth page, see Foreign News : on the first page, Decision of the Supreme Court.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR 1861

Foreign Imports.

. 9.569.498 Salt. tons

Prepared by W. Goodale, Collector General of Customs.

Custom House Receipts.

1 Sperm oil, galls.

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VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY IMPORTED FROM	Honoiniu Lahain
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ands of the Pacific, 1,174 39	Hospital Fund—Passengers, 1.096 00
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	Buoys,
	Registry,
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ock, 3,864 60	Kawaihae, 38 %
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olynesian, 1.441 58	Rolling and advantage of the second
nods, old and in use, 1,105 00	Total Receipts,\$100,115 14
plomatic Agents, 728 00	Total Messiful Committee Committee St
Proceedings of the Process of the Pr	
andries, under Free List,	
Free. Dutiable.	
	Value of Foreign Goods exported, \$189.901 %
Abit to the state of the state	" Domestic " " 404,172 %
AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	" furnished as supplies 72,700 m
Kolon, 122 40 8,953 0	
5,903 0	
We deal with the of Townselve Area and Area and Area	\$659,714.12
Total value of Imports, \$761,109 5	The state of the s
Domestic Process (rom Honolulu, 1861.
Domestic Exports i	Tom Itomornia, Local

olasses and Syrugals ilu, Bs ides (7,463) Bs office, Bs oat skins, pcs	198,259 530,835 249,783 45,366 21,945	Tallow (bbls 66 Wool, fbs	6) Ds 166 119 278		pes	43 A) 160 Sh 10,264 Be 8,980 So 188,548	oap, bxs, 49,	Dis.
ir is supplied as supplied in the supplied in	s to 77 What to 66 Mere to Nation Vessels, Car	ilers, \$500 each, chant vessels, \$5 al vessels goes and Supplie	200 each,			- 1000 -	**************************************	38; 132
		Natio	nni Vesse	ls at Honolu	ln, 1861			
ARRIVALS.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Commander.	Guns	From.	Sailed.	For.
	ACCOUNTS NOT THE PARTY OF THE P		SE 93	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100				mar and the

7620 Horses

War steamer, Alert, W. A. R. Pearce,... ... American,... ... War steamer, Wyoming, J. K. Mitcheil,... Panama, February 28, San Fran June S. San Fran June 17, Panama, Railleur,... Brig. Railleur, Dupont, Laucaster, J. B. Montgomery, June 8, American,... " 29,.... British,..... Hilo. Angust 6,.... Victoria Sept. 25, San Fran French. Corvette Galathe, ... Luciniere, Tahiti, 6 Callao, In port January 1, 188 ... A. Crown Merchant Vessels at the Ports of the Hawniian Islands. 1861. LABAINA. HILO. KAWAGIAE KEALAKEKUA. KOLOA. NATIONALITY No. | Tons. No. | Tons. No. | Tons. | No. | 40 14,716 24 23,911 1 451 1 197 16 1,979 2 1,496 Hawaiian,

Bolabola,	************		1 68 2	60 10 1,403	24	23,9		_		-	197	***	*****			-	****	. 3	43
* Whating		at the			f th	e H	awı	iinu	1		т	ran	shipe	nen	in of 0	il a	nd	Bonc	
	HONO	LULU.			.91	koa.							s	PRIN	NG SEA	SON. Spertn Gall	ou.	Whale 00 Galls	
NATIONALITY.	INSIDE.	OUTSIDE.	Labaina.	Hilo.	Kawaihae.	Kealake	Koloa.	TOTALS.						FAL	States L SEAS	SON.		105,749	5
American Hawaiian French	9	83	24	98	19	4	9	179		nols	ilu, b	ound	Bre	emen	States		671	691,899 57,592 10,748	3
Oldenburg Bremen	4	200 200 200			***	***		4	,	Pota	l Fal	l ship	ments			8,	425	690,239	4

* The figures in this table show the whole number of entries at the different ports, many of the vessels having called at an than one port during the same season.

The actual number of different vessels touching at the islands during the Spring Season was 57, of which 51 were America. Hawaiian, I French, and I Oldenbury The corresponding number in the Fall Season was 79, of which 60 were American, 5 Hawaiian, 2 French, 3 Oldenburg, 1 % sian and 1 Bremen.

83 24 24 19 4 9 190

Year's shipments.

.20.435 795.988 553

HONOLULU.	Rum. Galls.	Gin. Galla.		WHISEY. Galls.	Alconol Galla.	PORT. Galls.	SHEBRY. Galls,	Madeira. Galla,	C.C.ke. Galls.	Seso Ge
First Quarter Second do Third do Fourth do	93 97 41 68	590 486 582 978	631 783 548 1,627	498 552 988 880	21 191 50	5 50	65 105 221	844 A44 844 A44 844 A44	5	
Total.	159	2,636	9,987	2,218	262	55	391	00.11	34	
First Quarter Second do Third do Fourth do	5	8 5 5 43	87 28 67	15 51 19 114	******	******	7	##### ##### ##### #####		
Total	5	61	132	192	*****	*****	7	241.441	981.57	
Year's total	164	2,697	3,119	2.41	262	55	294	100	34	

TABLE showing the Direct Trade of Honolulu, i. e., vessels TABLE showing the Carrying Trade, i. e., vessels from " from and to Home Ports CLEARED. CLEARED. NATIONALITY. NATIONALITY. cargoes cargoes. serican,...... 26 10 554 8426,652 51 23 \$20,414 02 11 1,508 9,450 \$545,904 80 Hawaiian American, Hanoverian, 970 276 5,970 14 2 1,430

Not including cargoes taken by Whalers, nor small amounts, say less than \$3000 landed from clipper ships on route for

			Cargo	es invoi	ced at ov	er \$3.0			
Date of Entry.	Fiag.	Vessel.	From.	Value.	Date of Entry.	Flag.	Vessel.	From.	Valor
" 10" 17" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19" 19	Ameri'n Haw'an Ameri'n Ameri'n Can Danish Ameri'n Haw'an Ameri'n	Nicolai I., Comet, Yankee, Comet, Marida, Oriental, Marcella, Yankee, Trieste, Constitution, Rapid, Comet, Marida,	Fanning's Island Sitka, San Francisco, """ Fanning's Island Boston, London, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Port Townsend, San Francisco, "Fanning's Island San Francisco,	4,775 50 19,282 88 18,200 33 18,211 86 8,272 40 60,082 93 7,221 09 20,659 23 5,231 68 3,158 6 17,888 6	6 5, 6 6 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Haw'an Ameri'o Hanov'n Ameri'n Russ Co	Zoe, Santa Cruz, Raduga. Specitwell, Marilda. Sea Witch, Timandra, Comet, Schwinge, Yankee, Sheet Anchor,	Cruise, San Francisco, Boston, San Francisco. Panning's Island Anadir Sea, San Francisco, Hamburg, San Francisco, Alberni, Sitka,	50,505 4,411 5,533 59,517 19,727 2,566 4,96 6,177 95,109 58,109 12,877 3,666 39,09 8,504

For the Port of Honolulu. Fourth Quarter of the Year 1861-Continued.

Passengers-1th Qu	uarter, 1861.
To Honolulu.	From Honolulu.
From San Francisco	o do.,
" Fanning's Island 7	**
" Victoria and Puget Sound. 9	44
" Baker's Island 0	44
" Hongkong 0	**
a Hanover 3	*
, Sitks 92	
Melbourne 0	**
Liverpool 1	
" Tahiti 3	44
" New Bedford 0	(4
" Bremen 0	** ** ********************************
" Sea 19	
West	
Total147	
Arrived 3d quarter, 233 I	
" 2d "145	" 2d " 156
" 1st "111	1st "294
Total assistate 1981 cue T	-t-1 t
Total arrivals 1961	
1860 685	1860663

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco—per Speedwell, Jan 13—John Landy, Robt Mitchell, John Endean, Joseph Baucher, D R Vida, E O Hall, Miss Kittle Hall, Miss Carrie A Hall, Lizzie Allen, Mrs G P Judd, Miss A Judd, Mrs M Elliott, Miss G Elliott, A M Poster, wife and 3 children, A Phillips and wife, D Irish, and Kamae, Langing and to Hamilton. Lacrine and son, Hawalians-24.

From Sydney—per Early Bird, Jan 13.—Mrs James Moore. For San Francisco—per Early Bird, Jan 14—Mr H C Hill man.

For New Bedford—per Raduga, Jan 17.—Miss Martha Cooke,
Miss E G Pratt—2.

FROM VICTORIA AND TEREALET-per Constitution, Jan & Apples, bxs, 4; flour, bags, 72; lime, bbls, 10; lumber, ft, 168,396; do flooring do, 32,522; do white pine do, 20,00 do pickets, number 10,000; do shaved shingles, 123,700; bbls, 3; salmon, bbls, 127; do kegs, 20. FROM SAN FRANCISCO-per Speedwell, Jan 13.

7 pkgs agricultural implements, 19 bbls ale, 16 cs ale, 6 apples, 5 cs bitters, 9 cs boots and shoes, 20 tins bread, 5 bread, 1 carriage, 1 cs dry goods, 30 cs oysters, 3 bxs chees cs clothing, 20 coils cordage, 2 bags corks, 2 demijohns, 2 is domestics, 26 cs dry goods, 4 bales do, 5 bxs drugs, 1 bbl dies fancy goods, 100 hf sks flour, 200 qr sks do. 1 pkg citro bbl currents, 1 cr grising, 10 bbl carrents, 1 cr grising, 10 bbl currents, 1 cr grising, 1 cr gr bbl currants, I es raisins, 10 hf bxs do, 25 qr bxs do, 5 gin, 2 cases plate glass, 21 es asst groceries, I es handle hardware, 3 cks do, 18 pkgs do, 1 es hoes, 2 kegs ink, I iro matches, 22 cs merchandise, 8 bales do. 2 cs Ch 60 kegs nails, 4 bbls nuts, 2 sks do, 6 cs olive oil, 1 bx dos pails, 2 pkgs paper, I es personal effects, I es printing sterials, 100 mats rice, I es saddlery, I0 bxs salerates, I tx all petre, I es sardlers, I es printing sterials, 100 mats rice, I es saddlery, I0 bxs salerates, I tx all petre, I es sardles, I es saddlery, I0 bxs salerates, I tx all petre, I es sardles, I es sardles, I bxs spices, I0 es spis turpentine, I steel bar, 5 stoves, 2 par tea, 6 bxs tobacco, I ests tranks, I es elaret wine, 5 jars Children, I es yeast powders. Value, \$14,296 34.

DIED.

At Waterville, New York, on the 11th Oct., 1861, Mrs. Mil H. Hunt, aged 40 years and 9 months.

Mrs. H. was the wife of the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, formerly of the Mission to the Sandwich Islands, and subsequently of St. Francisco, California. Her death will be lamented by all all

have ever known her.

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Jan. 11, of ossification of the aorts, Latham C. Rtden, make of the ship Thomas Dickard He was a native of Ithaca, N. Y., where his father now reside but his family lives in Cleaveland, Ohio.

In Honolulu, Jan. 12, of aneurism of the heart, John Lixes, d Baltimore, late 2d officer of bark John P. West.